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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

## A Mislaid Contract.

The most careful examination of the preelection pledges of the Hon. JOHN A. DIX will nowhere disclose a promise to select a United States Senator. It will not reveal a single agreement to devote his energies or the opportunities provided by his office to regulating the differences between a majority and a minority of his party.

The most cursory examination of the utterances of the Hon. JOHN A. DIX before November 8 of last year will show that on all possible occasions the present Governor did promise to use every effort and every power to restore efficiency in State administration, eliminate extravagance and reduce swollen budgets. No plainer, franker contract was ever signed by a candidate for public office and accepted by a trustful constituency.

These promises which he then made the Hon. JOHN A. DIX has not yet kept. His administration will be judged, not by the action of the Legislature in a matter entirely within its own jurisdic- In Cuba and the Philippines men below tion, but by the fashion in which he fulfils or fails to fulfil the contract which he made with the people of this State prior to his election.

If Governor DIX keeps his promises we do not believe he will be held responsible for the action or inaction of the Legislature. If he does reduce the State budget and restore governmental efficiency, those critics within his own party who are now attacking him cannot withhold their support hereafter. If he does not, all their support will be utterly useless to him and to his party alike

Governor DIX was elected as an honest, trained and successful business man. Isn't it about time to get down to business, to the only business that can concern the Chief Executive of this State?

## The Personal Pledge of Every American Citizen.

To any young or older Americans tho from a passion for adventure, love of a row or reading of romantic "best sellers" aspire to glory or fun as insurrectos in Mexico the statement by the Supreme Court of the United States (Kennett vs. Chambers, 14 How., 38, 49) June 18: 4895:

" The intercourse of this country with foreign n the bands of the Government and its decisions upon these subjects are obligatory upon every citizen of the Union. He is bound to be at war with the nation against which the war making power has declared war, and equally bound to which our Government is in amity and friendship.

This principle is universally acknowledged by the law of nations. It lies at the foundation of all government, as there could be no social order or peaceful relations between the citizens of different countries without it. It is, however, more emphatically true in relation to citizens of the United States. For as the sovereignty resides in the people, every citizen is a portion of it, and is himself bound by the laws which the representatives of the sovereignty may pass or the treaties into which they may enter within the scope of their delegated authority. And when that authority has plighted its faith to another nation the there shall be peace and friendship between the United States is equally and personally pledged. The compact is made by the department of Gov. ernment upon which he himself has agreed to confer the power. It is his own personal compact as a portion of the sovereignty in whose behalf it is made. And he can do no act por enter into any agreement to promote or encourage re-

Too tame reading, perhaps, for the romantic temperament; too tame also on his associates in the city government of ten years, must be something too would be the Revised Statutes against to aid him in an attempt to introduce a enlisting or getting others to enlist, or new time system in New York. Should accepting or exercising a commission in this be the case, while admitting the fore-"the service of any foreign prince, State, sight and prudence that prompted him colony, district or people." Well, then, to begin his crusade modestly and withif any American chooses to play at "sol- out undue preliminary advertising, we dier of fortune," let him play fair and counsel him to desist before an infuritake the fortune as it comes, instead of ated public, enraged at the effort to debellowing passionately for help when prive it of its accustomed privileges, forgotten.

# A Contradiction.

From a letter addressed to THE SUN print elsewhere, we take this sentence:

successful candidate for Mayor of practice and custom" it is entitled. Auburn: in 1904 he was again the suc-

defeated at the polls. . 6 00 for the same nomination, and in 1910 he and 1910 he was also a Public Service not down, and before all, Look out! Commissioner, and in the present year took the office of Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner.

In twelve years, therefore, Mr. Osby the people as a candidate for public candidate; this makes seven candidacies | warning! in twelve elections. In addition he has actually held public office for over six

We submit upon the record that there are few men in the State to-day who can challenge for their own industry in office seeking and for the fre quency of their candidacies comparison with the Hon. THOMAS MOTT OS-BORNE of Cayuga.

### The Commander of the Army in Texas.

commands in Texas during the period of neutrality duty and "manœuvres, Major-General WILLIAM H. CARTER should be left undisturbed in charge of affairs. There is no more accomplished and trustworthy officer in the army. He is both a theoretical and practical soldier and a man of daring in the presence of danger, as his winning of the medal of honor in the Anache campaign of 1881 in Arizona proves. At Cibicu Creek, while serving as First Lieutenant and regimental quartermaster and acting adjutant of the Sixth Cavalry, he exposed himself to a heavy fire of the

enemy to bring in a wounded man. The country has never realized the value of Colonel CARTER'S work during the war with Spain. As Adjutant-General CORBIN's chief assistant in the War Department building the cavalry officer who had distinguished himself in Indian campaigns labored at his desk, "regardless of hours," as General CORBIN said, that the country might have the benefit of his great abilities as an organizer. him in rank won promotion and glory: CARTER'S reward was his superior's acknowledgment "of devotion and faithful and intelligent performance of duty under trying conditions." It was not until 1904 that he returned to the line to take command of the Department of the Visayas in the Philippines, where it fell expect of him in the performance of difficult duties. Secretary Root wrote after General CARTER had prepared the bill for a General Staff upon the conclu-

"Special credit is due to Brigadier-General WILLIAM H. CARTER for the exceptional ability and untiring industry which he has contributed to the work of devising, bringing about and putting into operation the General Staff law. He brought thorough and patient historical research and wide experience, both in the line and staff, and long continued, anxious and concentrated as a "prolific breeder of trusts and military administration, and if the new system The platform of 1900 demands that the shall prove to be an improvement the gain to the country will have been largely due to him."

sion of the war with Spain:

General CARTER was naturally a faof the duty of American citizens in on the General Staff and was straight- that "articles entering into competition regard to foreign States is profitable way appointed to serve with Lieu- with trust controlled products should for reproof and admonition. It was tenant-General S. B. M. Young and be placed upon the free list and material quoted by the Hon. RICHARD OLNEY, Major-General HENRY C. CORBIN. It reductions shall be made in the tariff Secretary of State, in a letter dated is no disparagement to either of them upon the necessaries of life." If this more technical knowledge and greater mands does not constitute a political mattens and its policy in regard to them are executive talent. Indeed, there is no hole as deep as a well and as wide as a placed by the Constitution of the United States officer of higher professional attainment church door for some of the members in the army, and no one who knows the of the House soon to assemble, we conis master of an excellent literary style. commit no act of hostility against a nation with and has written two valuable books upon the cavalry branch of the army. In view of all his accomplishments Major-General CARTER deserves the command to which he has been assigned, and whether he has to manage a camp, direct manœuvres, prepare reports, reduced." conduct delicate negotiations, or act in an emergency, the presumption is that he will acquit himself handsomely.

# Testing the People's Patience.

Perhaps Mayor GAYNOR, Borough President McANENY and Custodian JOHN citizens of the two countries, every citizen of the RYAN of the City Hall believe that the thousands of persons who pass in front of City Hall every day are so little interested in the flight of time that they care only to know what hour they are living In that year sugar paid \$51,170,000 out in and disregard the minutes. If such of total receipts of about \$262,000,000. is the case, a careful reading of those In the calendar year 1910 duties amountvoit or hostilities against the territories of a coun- ancient philosophers of whom the Mayor ing to \$327,000,000 were collected or try with which our Government is pledged by is so fond will convince all these public \$793,000,000 worth of dutiable merchantreaty to be at peace without a breach of his duty servants that the minutes count and dise, an average rate of about 41 per as a citizen and the breach of the faith piedged that the public should not be deprived cent. To those who regard that as ex-

It may be that Mr. RYAN has prevailed

overturned without a protest. by Mr. VINCENT S. COOKE, which we believes that his administration can ef- eighty pounds per capita. Free sugar feet a rearrangement of the method of would halt the sugar industry of the The invariable practice of THOMAS MOTT marking time cannot be upheld. The Philippines, bring sore disaster to

BORNE was a candidate for Lieutenant- server of time, he can be the victim of a cent a pound in the present duties, and GUARANTY OF BANK DEPOSITS. Governor and obtained the Citizens no wild scheme to cheat the community Union nomination. In 1902 he was a of the minutes to which "by ancient

Borough President McANENY may cessful candidate. In 1905 he was a plead that his neglect of one of the few candidate for a third time and was serious duties of his office is the result of the investigations of street pavements statement, by reason of varying condi-In 1904 Mr. OSBORNE was a candidate that he recently undertook. A young tions of production, distribution, defor the Democratic nomination for Gov- and ambitious man, he has gone wholeernor. In 1906 he was again a candidate heartedly to work. It is possible that he was for a third time unsuccessful in a than the upper edges of the curbstones. hunt for this nomination. Between 1907 To him the world will say: Look up,

Indeed, to Mr. GAYNOR, Mr. RYAN and Mr. McANENY, individually and collectively. "Look out!" may be commended and a half cents a pound. as an excellent motto. They are tam-BORNE has been four times voted upon pering with the most precious rights and possessions of a lion hearted people. office and three times he has sought the Let them remember and beware the nomination of his party as an avowed fate of PATRICK F. McGowan and take

The Race to the Slowest. The Statue of Liberty flights at Belmont Park last October were the most fascinating achievements of a remarkable meeting, and it is therefore to be regretted that on account of the ruling of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale the Aero Club of America has awarded the money prize of \$10,000 to about the level of the prices of the years presc the slowest competitor, Count Jacques of free sugar. The range of wholesale DE LESSEPS, who took over seven minites more than JOHN B. MOISANT and ix minutes more than CLAUDE GRA-HAME-WHITE to complete the distance.

The disqualification of Mr. Moisant price to about 31/2 cents wholesale. for failing to comply with the condition of one hour's flight before entering the Statue of Liberty contest had been anticipated. The protest on the technicality may not have been handsome of Mr. GRAHAME-WHITE, who finished second, but he was within his rights, cism for their lack of fidelity to their The glory of Mr. Moisant's daring feat remains, however. We confess to being surprised at the elimination of Mr. GRAHAME-WHITE on a technicality also, the fouling of pylon No. 5 as he made his descent. In descriptions of the flight in the newspapers it escaped our notice, but there is no reason to doubt the evidence. The technicality on which Mr. GRAHAME-WHITE was tripped up adds to the lamentable confusion of the affair, but it was another case of insisting upon the rules, and the merit of conveying to his listeners a there can be no controversy about the certain amount of truth. justness of the decision. Count DE LESSEPS qualified apparently and committed no foul.

ously asserted.

When the Hon, CHAMP CLARK was asked

nomination for President he answered:

" Well, the Democratic party might go furthe and fare worse—and I think it will."

for the expression of his sentiments it had

A citizen of Elizabeth, N. J., retired

from active business killed more than a

thousand mosquitoes by actual count in

Residents of Summit of a statistical turn

of mind have had much the same experi-

ence, and the Board of Health of that

place now furnishes householders with

fumigators to destroy the lurking enemy.

The warfare against the Jersey canary

that threatens to depopulate eastern New

Jersey in the summer months unless its

ravages are stayed must begin at home

Every community will have the mosqui-toes it deserves.

In the good old days when the Republican

from Albany to this city to breakfast and

confer" with the Boss. Perhaps the fact

that the Democratic machine, stiff from

disuse and manned largely by a crew of

green hands, is not working as smoothly

influences of majority rule are plainly and

coast town that has just been the scene

foundland banks so much of the year that

their wives, mothers, sisters and daugh-

to the business of the community, and

work the beds that furnish France with

most of its oysters. Cancale, though a

model of feminine administration, was

never considered a seat of militant female

The town was arrayed against the ship-

owners, and in the engagement between

the two forces the women of Cancale took

an active part; according to reports they

fought side by side with the men." When

the smoke of battle cleared away only one

on the town side was slain; "old Madame

BASLE," who fought "at the head of

the Cancale forces." The moral, if there

Eggs.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The pro-posal to limit the period of cold storage of eggs to six months has elicited the rash statement, no

done eggs would go to \$2 a dozen in the winter

I find that I paid 36 cents for a dozen eggs, the

same in December, 1876; in December, 1877, 30 cents. I believe this was before the days of

During the corresponding dates for the last

A Contradiction

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit m

to disagree with the statements in THE SUN edi-torial article "Saving the Brooklyn Democracy," printed to-day, that at the last election "106,737

Democratic votes were cast in Rings county" and that Thomas Mott Osborne "will doubtless announce his candidacy for some public office, which is his invariable practice."

The 106,737 votes cast in Kings county were for Democratic candidates, but a large part of the voters were not Democrats. The ballet of a dis-gusted Republican or the ballet of an independent

s not a Democratic vote even if cast for a candi-date of the Democratic party.

The invariable practice of Thomas Most Os-

borne, so far as the records show, has not been "to

NEW YORE, March 14. VINCENT S. COORS.

Prohibition in Oklahoma

ce his candidacy for some public office.

cold storage.

warningly apparent.

The last, and a bad last, is placed first. The worst of it is that the win- his cellar after the open season of 1910. ner can claim no glory for his triumph and is put in the position of having to apologize for it as gracefully as he can.

## A Puzzle for the Democrats.

In its struggle to devise a tariff that will suit everybody and meet demands to him to deal with the Pulajan insur- made in Democratic platforms since rection in Samar. He displayed the 1840 the Ways and Means Committee of energy, good judgment, firmness and the new House must tackle the sugar moderation which all who know the man schedule or invite the jeers and the scoffings of some of its unregenerate opponents. The Democratic platform of 1840 declared that:

" Justice and sound policy forbid the Pedera Government to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our commo

country. The demand for "tariff for revenue only" runs through the succeeding platforms. The platform of 1892 denounces the McKinley tariff as the "culminating atrocity of class legislation." The tariff products of trusts be placed on the free of a deep sea fishermen's strike with riot-

list. In 1904 protection was denounced ing and bloodshed, is a woman run town. as "a robbery of the many to enrich the The men are away fishing off the Newvorite with the Secretary for a position few." In 1908 declaration was made to say that CARTER brought to his duties series of protests, assertions and derank and file better and what officers fess to a purely superficial knowledge below him in grade are capable of. He of such cavities. If sugar is a "trust controlled product," as has been so frequently asserted, Democratic good faith requires the transfer of the commodity to the free list. If it is not so must be one, may be drawn to suit by controlled it must be admitted that suffragist and anti-suffragist. sugar is one of the "necessaries of life" and the rate on it must be "materially

Sugar carries a specific rate, and its ad valorem equivalent varies from year to year in accordance with price fluctuation. For instance, sugar prices were low in 1903 and the ad valorem equivalent of that year was 96.5 per cent., which can hardly be regarded as a reasonable basis for a fairly distributed tariff for revenue only. In that year sugar paid \$63,200,000 of total customs receipts of \$284,500,000. In 1905 prices were high and the rate was 56 per cent.

cessive the average rate on sugar, about 65 per cent. on the average for a period frightful for any peaceful contemplation and beyond any honest toleration.

What will they do about it? A few years ago the domestic supply of sugar, not subject to duty, represented about one-quarter of the total requirement of the country. To-day it represents about one-half. This includes the domestic beet product and the game goes against him to the coun- wreaks vengeance on him. No reckless the cane sugars of Louisiana, Hawaii try whose laws he has broken and his innovator will be tolerated at City Hall. Porto Rico and the Philippines. The obligations as a citizen of which he has The established chronological order is domestic production of to-day is equal not lightly to be disturbed, nor are the to the total sugar requirement of the remarked fixed habits of the population to be country twenty years ago. The annual consumption of the commodity is now The suggestion that Mayor GAYNOR about 7,000,000,000 pounds, or about

a smaller number would survive a re-No New Principle of Law Stated in the duction of 50 per cent. in the present rate. The benefits that would accrue TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: to retall purchasers in the event of a

THE SUN of February 23 appeared a letter reduction or a removal of the duty on from Mr. James M. Beck in which he exsugar are not susceptible of precise pressed the fear that the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Oklahoma, Nebrasks and Kansas bank cases withdraws mand and supply. Somewhat broadly from property and property rights the it may be said that if the duty were to be protection of the Fourteenth Amendment has ceased to examine anything higher fixed at one cent a pound, retail prices on to the Federal Constitution: that "the door the average for a series of years would be is now open wide to all maner of socialistic about half a cent a pound less than the suggestions."
I submit that in the decision of these average of recent years. If sugar were

three bank cases no new principle of law is stated. More than sixty years ago the put on the free list the reduction on a similar comparison would be about one Supreme Court in the license cases said:

Supreme Court in the license cases said:

But what are the police powers of a State?
They are nothing more or less than the powers of government inherent in every sovereignty to the extent of its dominions. And whether a State passes a quarantine law or a law to punish offences or to establish courts of justice or requiring certain instruments to be recorded or to regulate commerce within its own limits, in every case it exercises the same power; that is to say, the power of sovereignty, the power to govern men and things within the limit of its dominion. Free sugar would benefit millions of people, but it would make a deuce of a row. Under the law of 1890, known as the McKinley tariff, sugar was imported free of duty in 1891, 1892 and 1893. During the years immediately preceding the duty on sugar averaged about two cents a pound. Largely because of the

That was said long before the Fourteenth transfer to the free list, although other Amendment was adopted. Speaking of influences played some part, the price reduction exceeded the duty previously more than twenty-five years ago, in Barbier vs. Connolly, 113 U. S., \$1;

imposed. The introduction of new methods of production and the exten-But neither the amendment, broad and com-But heither the amendment, broad and com-prehensive as it is, nor any other amendment was designed to interfere with the power of the State, sometimes termed its police power, to prescribe regulations to promote the health, peace, morals, education and good order of the sion of the beet sugar industry have served to hold the prices then made at people and to legislate so as to increase the in-dustries of the State, develop its resources and add to its wealth and prosperity. \* \* Class legislation, discriminating against some and prices for granulated sugar for the last fifteen years has been between 41/2 and 514 cents a pound. The removal of the favoring others, is prohibited; but legislation which in carrying out a public purpose is limited in its application, if within the sphere of its operation it affects alike all persons similarly situated, duty now would probably reduce the The Democrats are between the devil is not within the amendment. and the deep sea in this matter. A

The banking laws of these States are inmaterial reduction in rates will bring a tended to carry out a public purpose, and they affect alike all State banks within State jurisdictions. The Supreme Court has decided that if the people of Oklafearful storm about their heads, while failure to change the rates will subject them to jeers, gibes and vigorous critihoma or Nebraska, expressing their desire through their Legislatures, want legisla-tion which insures the safety of bank de-posits there is nothing in the Federal Con-stitution that prohibits such legislation; that in matters of this character the States principles long professed and vociferare at liberty to manage and control their domestic and internal affairs without if he was a candidate for the Democratic Federal interference. Mr. Beck refers to the "enforced sequestration" of nearly \$100,000,000 in New York if that State should enact a like law. But if the people of New York want such legislation and elect a On the last previous appearance that we general assembly to enact it they can have it, for such legislation, the Supreme Court recall of this venerable and always useful jest it was credited to the Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON of Illinois. When he utilized it

has said, is not prohibited by the Constitution of the United States. State banks in Nebraska are required to keep a certain percentage of their deposits in cash in their vaults as a reserve. They may not loan or invest it; this for the security of their depositors. These banks are now losing upward of \$800,000 a year in interest upon this reserve because they are required to keep it on hand. Is a law which requires banks to contribute to a guaranty fund any more socialistic than one which the case of the guaranty fund the banks

depositors would not lose their deposits.
It is objected to this legislation that it results in the compulsory taking of the property of one bank to pay the losses of another. Under the national banking act the property of a depositor may be taken to pay the debt of a national bank. That act provides that the United States shall machine was in excellent working order have a paramount lien upon all the assets Governors were in the habit of coming of a national bank to make good the deficiency that may result from a failure of the bonds securing the circulating notes on sale bringing enough to reimburse the Govern-ment the amount paid out in redeeming such notes.

as it might accounts for the reversal of the circulating notes of a national bank. B this custom and the trips of the Boss to has a deposit in the same bank of \$10,000.
The bank fails. The assets of the bank con-Albany to breakfast and "confer" with the sist of B's deposit of \$10,000 in money. The Governor. Even in this the destructive bonds securing the notes are sold and bring

ters look after municipal affairs, attend

Actions and the first political situation shows that he first political situation show

ine.

In the New York dailles for January, 1880, I find the best eggs quote1 at \$6 cents a dozen; probably the wholesale rate. In my family grocer's book here in Princeton, January, 1876, Thing the corresponding dates for the last two years I have been paying from 48 to 54 cents a dozen, with all the advantage of the most approved cold storage. If there were no cold storage of eggs at all I think we should be better off. It keeps eggs relatively high priced all the time, PRINCETON, N. J., March 15. HOUSEREPPE.

> it, threaten the safety of property. On the ntrary, it is intended to and does insure the safety of property, namely the deposits in banks. Bank depositors rarely know anything about the internal management of the banks which they patronize. It is to the prope that management upon which the safety and security of the deposits depend. banker may know that a competitor is un-sound and upon the brink of failure, but he will not publish that fact. By his silence he gives it his indorsement. If all banks are required to contribute to a fund deposits secure, then each bank will become interested in seeing that the business o the others is conducted in a manner which will avoid failure. Each will endeavor to see that the others do a safe banking busi-

From the Washington Post.

"Oh. yes; Oklahoma is a prohibition State." remarked John R. Fiyan of Muskogee, "but it's like some other prohibition States—one can get about all he wants to drink for the price. And that reminds me of the latest prohibition story. An Easterner who had arrived in one of Oklahoma's towns got up a pretty good thirs, but his host had not thought to ask him to take a drink. Finally the yisler augressed that he wouldn't be visitor augressed that he wouldn't. money through the criminal acts of the managers and officers of banks. This legis-lation is not unconstitutional. That has been Finally the visitor suggested that he wouldn't mind having something to drink, and seked if there was any place near at hand where it could

## COLD STORAGE.

The Kind of Federal or State Regulation

That Would Suit Warehousemen. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to the Brennan bill before the York Legislature and to the James bill be-fore the New Jersey Legislature, I beg to say that the produce trade and the public cold storage warehousemen do not oppose reasonable regulation, and while Federal control would be preferable because of the interstate features of the business, there would be no objection to equitable State

legislation. Both measures are crude and imperfect in form and should be amended carefully, so that the provisions in the bills which are based upon sound economic principles and are necessary for the protection of public health should be effective and capable of enforcement. The warehousemen are on record in favor of such principles as follows We favor the inspection of all perishable food stuffs when admitted to cold storage, as well as at other times and places, or from the period of production to the time of consumption, regard-less of the time of storage, including goods which become injurious because of the absence of refrigeration.

We favor the prohibition of restorage of frozen

goods which have been removed from the freezer and exhibited for sale at retail. We favor the method of quarterly reports of

goods carried in public and private warehouses of the State.

We favor the principle of imparting information to the consumer indicating whether the goods offered for sale are so-called fresh goods or have

labelling of goods in cold storage for the above purpose, but in the absence of uniform legislation in other States or Federal law the provision would not cover Western cold stored goods coming here

We have no objection to a proper time limit, pro-

cessions which not only prevented the wiping out of the remainder of the Irish race
at home but have restored the people to
their landed rights, causing "the fall of feudalism in Ireland."

Mr. John Redmond became the leader of
a party torn by the dissensions which followed the Parnell split. He had to heal all
the deep wounds of that terrible time in
Irish politics. He worked steadily but
surely, welding together the broken parts
and obtaining great concessions in land acts

This legislation does not, nor does the decision of the Supreme Court upholding of the Suprem P. M. Up to this time said package has not bee I have made a statement to the Postmaster. and in his reply states that it has been referred to the proper official for a thorough investigation.

> office inspectors, but it does seem incredible to me that a letter or any small package should go NEW YORE, March 18. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The editorial article in THE SUN on the English navigator, Captain James Cook, recalls a remarkable fact

# that is not generally known. He was killed on St. Valentine's Day, 1779. A few years later his three sons lost their lives, two being drowned at sea, and fifty six years after the death of the naviggtor his wife died, in 1835, at the age of 93. UPPER MONTELAIR, N. J., March 15. E. S. E.

that is not generally known. He was kill

From the Washington Star.
The patriot shout, the subtle sneer
Alasi no more are heard:
The melancholy days are here.
Nobody says a word.

The rumbling controversy dies.

No more they shout "Reform"
The fluttering war seare valuity tries
To keep excitement warm.

Our customary joys to stop Fate cunningly contrived. One Congress has just shut up shop; The next has not arrived.

THE MARCOTTE BOYS.

Union Soldiers Who Came From Brua

way and Amity Street. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir clipping from The Sun was handed to me Mr. Edward D. Renwick of New York TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In member of my company brought me a called a "Dally Pocket Remembrancer.

he had picked up on the battlefield. In the fl and other places is written the following: "Charles A. Marcotte, Company C, Second N York or Eighty-second New York Volunteers, Residence, 687 Broadway, New York. "N. B.—The finder may keep money—if in need, and welcome—but will if possible send the rese

and welcome out.
to the above address.
"Charles A. Marcotte. "CHARLES A. MARCOTTE."

Now, is there still an Eighty-second New York

Volunteer Regiment? Is it possible Charles A.

Marcotte still lives, or that any of his descendants
read THE SUN? What is 687 Broadway now, and
what was it in 1864?

There is only one entry in the book. It is dated

Tenth and Eleventh in heavy musketry on left. Orders not to fire: flanked on the left Ordered to fall back and chance being murdered or surrender; confusion. Rebels in our rear

There is nothing else written. I think this was There is nothing east written at the battle of Cold Harbor, but am not sure.

I have often wondered what became of the owner of this book; if the poor chap got through alive; if that terse "Surrendered!" meant prison and death; or if, like me, he has lived the long years since those stirring days and thought the ver again and again. G. W. BRECKINGIDS FINCASTLE, Va., February 16.

Other gentlemen have called my atten ion to it. I have also received a letter from Captain G. W. Breckinridge bearing on the many friends and comrades to the matte I request that you reprint the clipping and We have no objection to a proper time ilmit, provided the rights of the producer and the consumer are protected in permitting goods to be carried at least from one scason of production to the next season, twelve months later, and provided such a provision does not attempt to destroy propert, rights and values.

The chief objection to both bills is the artificial and inadequate limit of six months, which is contrary to the legitimate function of the business, which requires that the bulk of cold stored goods be carried from seven to ten months time at least in sound and wholesome condition, according to the reports on poultry and eggs of Dr. M. E. Pennington, chief of food research laboratory. United States Papeartment of Assiently and the following: Charles Alexander Marcotte, born in London, England: mother the following: Charles Alexander Marcotte, born in London, England: mother than 1 to make a father French: died at Bath, N. Y. June 20, 1804. He served in the Second New York militia and went with his regirate the Eighty-second New York Volunteers. He was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg. The "Pocket Remembrancer" was doubtless lost during the battle on Chapin's Farm in the fighty second New York Volunteers. He was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg. The "Pocket Remembrancer" was doubtless lost during the battle on Chapin's Farm in the fighty has been captured. He weighed less than 100 pounds when released. His mind the fighty has been captured, making him a mental wreck. of cold stored goods be carried from seven to ten months time at least in sound and wholesome condition, according to the reports on poultry and eggs of Dr. M. E. Pennington, chief of food research laboratory, United States Department of Agriculture, boreau of chemistry, Circular No. 64.

Chairman of the Cold Storage Committee, American Warehousemen's Association.

NEW YORE, March 15.

IRELAND'S HOPES HIGH.

Under Redmond Poverty Has Disappeared and Home Rule is Near.

TO TRE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: As the feast of Ireland's patron saint approaches, the hopes and aspirations of the race are naturally turned toward their cradie land. The dire poverty of the people has disappeared, together with landlordism, which was the true cause of that poverty; and the improved conditions. The people are getting back onto the land from which they were driven with barbaric cruelty.

Let Irishmen consider what has brought about this great change. The landlords had all the strength of the Government at their back; in fact they were the governing power themselves, they had all the wealth and influence of the land, and they seemed delermined to wipe out the remainder of the race and make of Ireland a vast cattle ranch. Had they continued their programme of thirty years ago there would not be 2,000,000 people in Ireland to-day.

Let Irishmen look at the helpless, programme of thirty years ago there would not be 2,000,000 people in Ireland to-day.

Let Irishmen consider what has brought about the marvellous change in Ireland's condition. It was the united active and the programme of thirty years ago there would not be 2,000,000 people in Ireland to-day.

Let Irishmen look at the helpless, programme of thirty years ago there would not be 2,000,000 people in Ireland to-day.

Let Irishmen look at the helpless, programme of the recent of the programme o

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Gloste

Armstrong is evidently not in close touch with Catholic activities in social and charitable work. titude of children of their falth who find their been standing in the market place all day idle Yet the Children's Court in Manhattan needs, the Child Welfare Exhibit told us, "fifty probation

officers," half of whom should be Catholics and There was no man in the English House of some of them should be men. The city makes for the wayward and neglected Catholic children brought to the court. I have not heard of any men volunteering their services for this work. Again, the St. Vincent de Paul Society is always appealing by circulars and through the newspapers for new members, young men espe-cially, who are willing to give part of their time to

Although perhaps not under the name, the work which the Big Brothers have undertaken subject written by the probation officer for the Catholic children in the Brooklyn Children Charities at Washington has been reprinted as a pamphlet by the Brooklyn Probation Association, which is the Big Brotherhood of Brooklyn.

Whether Catholic men of the leisure class have taken much interest in this form of charitable.

work is another story, but they cannot complain

From the Saturday Review.

Mr. Dering of Lock Hall, Welwyn, belonged to one of the oldest Saxon families. The daily press, making a belated wonder of this gentleman of ancient lineage, have called him the Hermit of Welwyn. They have netted many of his strange acts and ways, but his character has escaped them. Those who knew him found him more marvellous than his annalists. He could walk a tightrope. He was a hermit. He had a fine collection of pictures; but except the Hoppine and perhaps the Bartolommeo the examples though good are not of the best. His scientific accom-plishments were great. Beyond question he was well as a notable inventor who made profit from

But the man himself was the real marvel. His humor, shared with no other soul at all. secretive almost to madness. wild and beautiful park, which he had made in fury of creation out of a rough farm, brough one in touch with a certain humane oddity the went with great hardness. "If I knew who had shot that crow," he said at the end of one shoot, "he would never shoot here again," Imagine a man of vast wealth and great and known accomplishments hiding his name and whereabo for a generation and more from his nearest of ki who were living in England; and this for no bette reason than he gave to his servants for not send ertain linen to the wash till he returned, perha after many months. He was careful of montand yet suddenly as a very old man spent £20. or so on putting the road outside a field or to In a small room, designed as a servant's bedrehid his talents and nursed his strange whin and obstinate schemes. V

Famous Shindy in the House of Common TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEN-Sir: Mr. J. B. Yeats paints with the colors of his imagination a strangely distorted picture of that turbule occasion in the House of Commons when A Gladstone looked on in painful wonder. Make Yeats seems mercifully forgetful that it was exclusively a Celtic afair and that the Savon took no part in it whatever, save as a startled

The late Colonel Saunderson, a man admirah endowed by nature for such physical contests and the present Timothy Healy headed the rive factions, and right well were they supported by

heir countrymen. NEW Yoss, March 13.

ORMORNE so far as the records show, has not been to answer to the records show, has not been to answer to the records show, has not been to answer to the records show, has not been to answer to the records show, has not been to answer to the records show, has not been to answer to the records show, has not been to could decided by the unanimous (decided by the A reference to the records will show in common with this manifestation of enterprise in the United States proper. the following facts: In 1898 Mr. Os- their activities. Himself a careful con- Some would survive a reduction of helf siere." LINCOLN, Neb. March 18.